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APPENDIX.

A GLOSSARY

OF

THE NAMES OF IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY,

OPERATIONS IN AGRICULTURE, AND OTHER

PROVINCIAL WORDS, IN COMMON USE IN THE

VILLAGES OF WILTSHIRE.

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Sands—Of three sorts in the county; red, black, and green.

White Lands.—The chalky loams, or rather disolved chalks, on the sides of the chalk-hills.

Clays.—The general name for the stiff lands of the county. Some of the strong sandy lands in Pewsey Vale, which are a mixture of chalk, peat, and sand, are called *clays*, and frequently the white lands are so called.

STONES.

Grey Weathers—And when broken, called *sarsons*. The amazing large single stones which lie about the Marlbro' Downs, and particularly at Abury. Stonehenge stones are supposed to have been carried from hence.

Chalk and Malm.—If the chalk is dry enough to write with, it is called chalk; about Tidworth, if damp and moist, it is called malm; the latter is the most valuable for manure and for lime.

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Fire Stone.—A hard brown kind of malm, frequently used for the inside of lime-kilns.

Corn Grate Stone.—The hard flat stone of which the great part of the under soil of the north-west part of the county consists.

SITUATIONS.

Downs.—The chalk-hills, particularly when in a permanent state of pasturage.

Bournes.—The vallies between the chalk-hills or the rivers in those vallies; but usually applied to the valley and river jointly.

Combes.—The wooded side of the hills.

Ham, and particularly Mill Ham—A narrow strip of ground by the side of a river.

Gore.—A triangular piece of ground.

Linch, Linchet, or Landshard. The mere green sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field, called in Hants, a lay bank.

Whip Land.—Land not divided by meres, but measured out (when ploughed) by the whip's length.

Catch Land.—Pieces of arable land in common-fields of equal sizes, the property not being ascertained, but he that ploughed first chose first.

Lot Meads.—Common meadows divided into acres of equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot.

Hayes.—As a termination of a word, such as calf-hayes, cow-hayes, &c.; a piece of ground enclosed with a live hedge; from the French word *haie*, a hedge.

Tining.—A new enclosure made with a dead hedge; from the old word tine, a stake.

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PROPERTY AND TENURES.

Copyhold or Leasehold Property for Lives.—Life-holds, livings.

Freehold Property—Is usually called by way of distinction from lifehold land.

Yard Lands.—That is, land sufficient for a plough of oxen, and a yard to winter them. Ancient copy-hold tenements into which manors were usually divided, each being occupied by *one* tenant, and enjoying equal stinted rights of common.

Tenantry Fields and Downs.—Fields and downs in a state of commonage on the ancient feudal system of copyhold tenancy.

Severalty.—A state of tenancy where the arable lands have been divided.

PROVINCIAL TERMS FOR SEXES AND AGES OF CATTLE.

Sheep.—Ram, ewe, lambs, till about Christmas.—Wether hogs, chilver hogs, from thence till shear-time.—Two-teeth wethers or ewes, from the shear-time after one year old; four teeths from the shear-time after two years old; six teeths from the shear-time after three years old; full-mouthed from the shear-time after four years old.

Neat Cattle.—Bull, cow, calf.—One yearling heifer or bull, first year.—Two yearling heifer or bull, second year.

Colours.—Sparked, of two colours, mottled; brinded, light brown, approaching to dunn; lined, with white back.

Pigs.—Boar and sow.—Shoots, young pigs of three or four months old; maiden pig, a young sow that has not bred; boar stag, a castrated boar.

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The word pig is used for fat pigs of all sizes; the word hog not being so common.

The word hog, from hough or hook, to cut; as a hog'd mane or hog'd thorn hedge, originally meant a cut or castrated animal, and in that sense was appiled equally to all kinds, as a hog colt, a hog sheep, a hog pig; but at this time it is used in a more extended sense, for any animal of a year old, as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep.

DISORDERS IN CATTLE

Coath or Bane.—The rot in sheep, of which the first symptoms are flukes, provincially, "plaice," in the liver.

GRASS-LAND MANAGEMENT.

Trenching or Guttering Land.—Draining it with open drains.

Griping or taking up Gripes.—Draining with covered drains, chiefly with turf or stone.

Frying, Freaing, or Frithing.—Making covered drains filled up with brushwood.

Hain up Land.—To lay it up for mowing.

Agistment.—Cattle at agistment, are those taken to keep by the week or month.

WATER-MEADOWS.

Flowing or Floatin Meadows.—Those that are laid up in ridges with wafer-carriages on each ridge, and drains between.

Catch Meadows.—Those on a declivity where the water falls from one level trench to another.

Drowning Meadow.—Laying them under water.

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IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Shoul.—Usually means a shovel, but frequently a spade.

Scoop.— A shovel.

Prong or Pick.—A fork for the stable, or for hay-making.

Reap-hook.—This is a short-handled hook without teeth; the blade bent beyond the square of the handle; and used to cut to the hand a handful at a time.

Scythe or Sive.—The handle called the snead, usually about four feet long in the blade, and the stroke about six feet.

Seed-tip.—The box in which the sower carries his seed.

Plough.— A waggon and horses, or cart and horses together, are called a plough in South Wilts.

Dung-Pot.—A dung-cart.

Sole, Sull, or Sillow.—A plough.

To understand these terms, recourse must be had to those counties where the old modes and terms of husbandry still remain, viz. Devon and Dornwall, where the ploughing is done by oxen, and the carriage by horses under the pack-saddle. When a cart or wain was wanted, and which was seldom the case except for timber, the plough beasts were used, and it was said the plough did such and such work; when dung was to be carried, it was put in two pots or tubs across the horses' backs, whence dung-carts are still called pots.

The word *sole,* now *sull,* or *sillow,* meant a particular kind of plough, viz. a sole plough, the old ploughs being made without a sole to the share, having only a socket to fasten on the fore-foot or chip; and when

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these ploughs became general, they were called soles, and so distinguished from the old kind of ploughs, which are now scarcely known in the country.

Parts of a Waggon, called by provincial names.—Raves or sides, spances, compose the waggon-bed.—Peel, the pillow over the axle.—Main pin or thorough pin, the pin which fastens the bed to the carriage.

Parts of a Plough, called by provincial names.The coulter, the cutting part which divides the land.—Fore-shoot, backward-shoot, two pieces of wood immediately behind the coulter.—Ground-rest, wood on which the share rests.—Grate-board, or bread-board, the mould or earth-board which turns the furrow earth, being frequently called grate.—Drail, the iron bow from which the traces draw, and which as teeth to set the furrow wider or narrower.—Whippence, viz. the weigh-beam and bodkins, the fore carriage of a plough, as also of the harrow and drag.—Wing and point of a share, when the smith dresses these, it is called, "laining."

Parts of Harrows, or Drags, called by provincial names.—Harrows, the longitudinal bars.—Shares, the cross bars.—Riders, the loose pieces laid on to hold a pair of harrows together.—Tines, the teeth of the harrows or drags. They are so called because formerly made of wood, from the old word tine, a stake.—Harrows and drags are frequently called ais, or as, in South-Wilts, from being originally made in the shape of the letter A.

SHEEP-FOLDING.

Hurdles for sheep-folding—Six feet long, three and a half feet high, made of hazel rods closely wreathed, the upright rods called sails, and the long rods wreaths.

Fossels, or Foldshores.—The stakes to which the

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hurdles are fastened with a loose twig-wreath at the top.

Poyning, or Penning.—Shutting up the sheep in the fold.

Sleighting, or Slaying—Depasturing the sheep in the Downs, whence a sheep down is frequently called a sheep sleight.

Lambs' Cages.—Cribs for foddering sheep in fold; they are usually made semi-cylindrical, with cleft ash rods about six to seven feet long, and about one foot diameter.

Wiltshire shephers seldom use crooks, as the sheep are so much easier caught when in fold; but they always use dogs to keep the sheep out of bounds, and by these means are enabled to feed close to an unenclosed piece of standing corn without injuring it.

PROVINCIAL NAMES OF GRASSES.

Cinque-foil, or French grass, sainfoin.—Marl-grass, perennial red clover.—Dutch clover, perennial white clover.—Hop and ray, hop clover and ray-grass, sown together, a very common and very good custom.—Hop clover, yellow-flowering trefoil, or nonsuch.—Clover-heads, broad clover left for seed.—Milled hop, hop clover-seed cleaned from the husk.

VEGETATING PROCESS.

Wheat.—Not well healed, not well covered with earth when sown; gay, rank in the blade; winter proud, too rank; lodged, thrown down by wet or wind; knee-sick, weak in the stalk, and dropping on the first joint; britted, shed corn.

Barley.—Edge-growed, or in two shares twi-ripe,

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barley coming up irregularly from a want of rain after first sown, of course ripening unequally.

Oats.—Well harled, or well kidded, well eared.

Beans.—Well kidded, the stalks full of pods; bunched, when planted in bunches, and not in rows.

HARVEST PROCESS.

Hay-making.—Hain up the land, to shut it up for a crop of hay; hay in swath, when just mowed; tedded, when first thrown abroad; waked, when raked together in rows; pooked, cocked, first in foot-cocks, and when dry, in hay-cocks.

Wind Mows.— Cocks of a waggon-load or more, into which hay is sometimes put previous to ricking in catching weather.

Hay-ricks.—Are usually made round, and cut out at the bottom from three or four feet high, to make the rick stand like a nine-pin; sometimes oblong with cooted-ends, not gable-ends.

Cutting knife.—The hay-knife, the blade a right-angled triangle, and the handle of wood, bent.

Ea Grass—After grass.

HARVEST PROCESS CONTINUED.

Wheat.—Reaping, done with a short crooked hook in handfuls, or gripes; laid down in gripe, when laid down in handfuls untied; tithings, ten sheaves are set up together in a double row; aisles or isles, an indeterminate number of sheaves set up together in a double row.

Barley and Oats.—Barley and oats are always pooked or cocked, seldom carried from the swath.

N.B. Oat sometimes reaped and sheaved in North Wilts.

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Wheat-reed.—Straw preserved unthrashed for thatching, as it is usally done in the south-west part of the county, the ears having been previously cut off to be thrashed.

Stubs.—The stubble of all corn is usually called stubs, as wheat-stubs, barley-stubs, &c. The right of feed in the stubs is sometimes called gratings.

BARN PROCESS.

Well hinted, well secured; a pair of threshles, or drashols, or flyals, a flail; van, heavier, caffing or caving rudder, the winnowing fan and tackle.

Corn well arrayed, or rayed.—Corn well dressed and cleaned.

Backheaved.—Winnowed a second time.

Cave or Dust.—The chaff of the wheat and oats, which is generally given to the horse.

Barley Ailes.—The beards of the barley.

Parts of a Barn, Bay, or Field.—That part of a barn between beam and beam; *e. g.* a barn of four fields.

Spurling Boards, Fenders.—Side-boards, end-boards, to prevent the corn from flying out of the floor.

MARKET PROCESS.

Pitched Markets.—Where corn is exposed for sale, as in Salisbury, Devizes, and Warminster, and not sold by sample.

Wheat is a good Berry.—When the grain is plump and well filled.

Corn has a good Hand—When it is dry and slippery in the sack;

Or a bad Hand—When damp and rough.

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PROVINCIAL NAMES OF COMMON NOXIOUS WEEDS.

White Couch.—"Triticum repens," called in other counties, stoyle squith, or quitch.

Black Couch.—"Agrostis stolonifera," or couchy bent.

Bossell.—Corn marygold; this plant is the plague of the sandy lands in the barley crop, and is frequently destroyed by chalking.

Tare Vetch.—Small flowered blue vetch.

Tare Vetch, with Wind.—The red and white striped convolvolus.

These two plants are the plagues of a weak wheat crop in the sand lands.

Red Weed.—The red poppy, which is the plague of the down lands in the wheat crop, if sown when the land is dry.

Wood Wax.—Common in poor pasture; flower yellow.

Charlock.—Called charlock in parts of South Wilts.

Maudlin, or Mathern, or Wild Chamomile.—These weeds usually prevail when the ground is over-worked and made too light: common in cold wet arable lands in North Wilts.

Melilot—or king's claver.

Crowpeck.—Shepherd's purse, or shepherd's pedler.

Isnet.—Alkanet bugloss.

Cammock.—Rest-harrow.

WOOD AND FOREST TERMS.

Stowls, or Stools.—The stocks on which underwood grows.

Frith.—Thorns or bush underwood.

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Drifts.—The rows in which underwood is laid when felled.

Ranges.—Two drifts.

Ton of rough Timber.—40 feet; the load 50 feet, is only used when timber is hewn for the Navy.

Drugging Timber.—Drawing out of the wood under a pair of wheels.

Hauling Timber.—Hauling is applied to the carriage not only of timber, but of all other commodities.

Cord of Plock Wood.—A pile of cleft wood, eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet wide.

Lugs.—Poles.

Draughts.—Hazel rods selected for hurdle making.

MEASURES OF LAND.

A Lug.—Called in other counties a rod, pole, perch, or land yard (all these names meaning the stick by which it was measured), is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16 1/2 feet. The first of these measures is getting out of use, but is still retained in some places, particularly in increasing masons' work. The second is the ancient forest measure, and is still used in many parts of the county for measuring wood-land. But the last, which is the statute perch, is by much the most general.

Yard of Land.—A quarter of an acre, so called because in ancient common-field lands, where the furlongs were forty poles long, the quarter of an acre was a land-yard, or pole at the end.